[XXVIth Year.] THE [No. 1752.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1780.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

NUMBER XII.

WHEN we conſider that the Weſt-India iſlands of the enemy, are the moſt vulnerable part of their dominions, and that the raviſhment of ſome of theſe from the Britiſh crown, might induce them to think of peace, it may be aſked, why it is that France has not ſent the whole force ſhe could ſpare from the ſecuring her own ſafety in Europe, rather to theſe iſlands, than to the continent? It is becauſe her views in that caſe, might be conſtrued to be ambitious of extenſive conqueſt, while in the preſent caſe, it muſt be evident, that her object ſimply is the independence of America.

There is no doubt but the powers of Europe are awake and attentive to every operation. Nothing but the firm perſuaſion of the diſintereſtedneſs of France, in all reſpects, ſave in freeing herſelf from the haughtineſs of Britain, has produced that contentedneſs amongſt theſe powers, which is viſible in the calm ſtate of their councils, and in every memorial which has appeared from them. But ſhould the leaſt circumſtance favour the inſinuations of our enemies, it is poſſible the jealouſy of theſe powers might be kindled, and deſtroy that confidence in the good intentions of our ally, which exiſts at preſent.

Beſides; the reducing the Weſt-India iſlands would not ſo effectually contribute to terminate the war, as the expelling the enemy from theſe ſtates, and the being able to reſiſt their invaſion, ſhould they again return. While they hold the continent, they will conſider the iſlands ſecured by it; the fortune of the leſſer territories following the poſſeſſion of the greater. But driven from the ſtates, they will be ſenſible how vain it is to clamber ſtill againſt the rocks, and beat by the ſurges, to endeavour to regain the hold they have once loſt.

Moreover, it is the language of warm friendſhip in our ally, that not contented with her operations in our favour elſewhere, ſhe has thought proper to ſend a land force immediately to the ſeat of war, and to unite her arms with ours, on our own ſoil. It is her earneſt deſire, to expel the invaders from our coaſt; and there is great ground of hope, that with our ſtrenuous co-operations, it may be accompliſhed, even this campaign.

AN ANTI-ANGLICAN.

PARIS, *April* 24.

COUNT d'Eſtaing is ſet out for Madrid, and it is ſaid he will go from thence to Cadiz immediately, to take upon him the command of the grand fleet, which, with ſeven men of war expected from Toulon, will conſiſt of 39 ſail of the line; after which he will alſo take the command of the two diviſions under the command of the count du Chaffault and Monſ. de Bougainville. Count d'Eſtaing will hoiſt his flag on board the Terrible of 110 guns, but pierced for 120; there will be three ſhips of that force in the fleet. All the privateers have orders to be at Breſt by the end of this month; theſe amazing preparations, together with thoſe on the coaſt, make it imagined that the long intended invaſion of the Britiſh dominions will certainly take place this campaign, count d'Eſtaing commanding the fleet, and count de Mallebois the land forces. It is alſo ſaid, that the count de Rochambeau will ſecond the operations of the fleet with his army.

LONDON, *May* 15.

On Saturday ſe'nnight, captain Gowland arrived in London from Calcutta with diſpatches for government, which he brought by ſea to Baſſora, and from hence by land through Aleppo, Aſia the Leſs, Conſtantinople, and Vienna. In his way from Baſſora to Aleppo, being accompanied only by ſix guards, a ſervant, and an interpreter, he was attacked three times by the wild Arabs, againſt whom he defended himſelf, but within a day's journey of Aleppo, he was ſurrounded by a hundred barbarous people called Raſhwans, by whom he was plundered of his money, cloaths, and other effects. Captain Gowland ſaved, however, his diſpatches by ſitting upon them, and ſwearing he would only ſurrender them with his life. The object of the diſpatches is to bring over complaints both of the Britiſh and native inhabitants of Bengal againſt the ſupreme court of judicature. The Engliſh law in particular, of arreſts and bail, is ſo totally contrary to the ideas of the people of the eaſt, that it is regarded by them as in the higheſt degree odious and oppreſſive.

May 18. There remains a good deal of public buſineſs for parliament yet to do, but as the moſt material ſteps towards finiſhing it, have already been taken, it is not imagined that the houſe will ſit much longer, eſpecially as oppoſition in the lower houſe at leaſt mean not to attempt any new parliamentary manœuvres this ſeſſion.—Mr. Burke is as anxious to get rid of his bill, as the miniſter can be, being heartly tired of rolling the ſtone of Siſyphus up hill.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from Dublin, we are informed, that the ſpirit of volunteering begins a little to cool; and that they are removing into the principal towns of Ireland, a ſufficient number of regular forces to mount guard, and do the other duties of the military, which ſome months ago were all performed by the volunteers.

Orders are gone to Portſmouth for the ſhips that lie there, to come up immediately to Spithead, and take in their proviſions; that they may join the grand fleet.

Robert Mann, Eſq; a lord of the admiralty, who, it is expected, by thoſe who pretend to be in the ſecret, will ſucceed to the command of the fleet, is the ſecond in the liſt of vice admirals of the red; he formerly commanded on the Mediterranean ſtation, and is ſaid to be a very brave and experienced officer.

The main view in appointing a commander in chief to the channel fleet, is to chooſe a man who is beloved by the ſeamen, and in whom they can truſt. No old courtier, no ſtern martinet, will be obeyed with alacrity in the hour of action. The men may fight indeed for their own honour, but they will exert themſelves beyond the ſtrict boundary of duty, when under the command of a man they love for his humanity, and venerate for his bravery.

Government have for ſome time been in expectation of good news from the Manilias, which it is thought will fall an eaſy conqueſt, as they are in a very weak ſtate of defence, and no freſh troops have been ſent there from Spain for ſome years.

Yeſterday captain Wilſon of a troop of volunteer light horſe of Ireland, ſet off for that kingdom; the above gentleman has gained great repute, and likewiſe a patent from his majeſty for a new invented blunderbuſs, which fixes in the manner of a ſwivel to the pommel of the ſaddle, and carries 24 balls. It can be loaded and diſcharged with ſuch remarkable ſwiftneſs that ſeveral have been already made in the Tower on the original plan.

May 24. Yeſterday noon an expreſs arrived from Plymouth, at the admiralty, with an account that his majeſty's ſhip the Ardent taken off that town in the month of Auguſt laſt, was retaken, and brought in there, after an obſtinate engagement, by his majeſty's ſhip the Jupiter, captain Reynolds, in company with a frigate. Our correſpondent has ſent us no particulars, but that it was a warm conteſt, and that the frigate raked the Ardent, while the Jupiter plied pientifully along ſide.

BOSTON, *July* 13.

By an officer from Albany, we are informed, that a few hours before he left that place, an expreſs had arrived there from the Oneidas, giving an account that a conſiderable body of the enemy, ſuppoſed to be 7 or 800, chiefly ſavages, commanded by the noted Butler and Brant, had been diſcovered near the old Oneida caſtle, about 20 miles from fort Schuyler; and that it was ſuppoſed their intentions were to deſtroy that caſtle, and then avoiding fort Schuyler, to proceed down the Mohawk river, in order to cut off the remains of that defenceleſs, and yet important part of the country for grain, which it ſeems Sir John Johnſon, in his late notable expedition, by reaſon of the haſte he was in to carry off his own plate, had not ſufficient time to effect.

The French army we hear have encamped on the ſouth ſide of Rhode-Iſland, and are as fine a body of troops as ever were collected together. Notwithſtanding their tedious paſſage of above ten weeks, we are well aſſured there are not 300 unfit for immediate duty.

TRENTON, *July* 26.

We learn that a large body of the militia of the ſtate of New-York will ſhortly be ordered out, and that his excellency governor Clinton will command them in perſon.

We alſo hear that one thouſand of militia of this ſtate are ordered to join the continental army; and that a large number of the Pennſylvania militia are directed to hold themſelves in readineſs to march on a ſhort notice, to camp.

We hear that the French ſquadron, M. de Ternay, came ſouth about, in order to relieve Charles-town. Off the capes of Virginia he fell in with admiral Graves with ſix Engliſh line of battle ſhips, when a ſkirmiſh enſued, in which one of the enemy's ſhips in running down the line of the French, was ſo ſeverely handled that the Engliſh admiral thought it moſt prudent to ſheer off, and made the beſt of his way to New-York, where the damaged ſhip is now repairing.

We learn that on the 4th inſtant, a ſevere engagement happened in the Weſt-Indies, between the combined fleets of France and Spain and that of the Engliſh, in which the French took two 74's, and ſunk one 64, beſides doing the Britiſh other conſiderable damage.—This account is ſaid to be publiſhed in a late New York paper, but we have not yet been able to obtain a ſight of it.

Extract of a letter from a capital mercantile houſe in Amſterdam, to a gentleman in this ſtate, dated May 1, 1780.

"The friends of America in this country perſevere in their attachment to the good cauſe, and their opponents ſtill preſerve their former ſentiments; however upon the whole, the political ſky, which at particular times has been much clouded over your country, is clearing up very faſt.—Ireland has already a volunteer army under the moſt approved whig leaders, who are of their own choice. The whigs of England are aſſociating after the example of America. Great-Britain has made herſelf odious to all the commercial nations of Europe by her arrogance in pretending to keep the ſovereignty of the ſeas, and by her injuſtice in ſeizing and condemning neutral veſſels, contrary to treaty. The time is now come when thoſe nations will inſiſt on their right to a free trade, and are determined to ſupport the honour of their reſpective flags. There is already a negociation on foot, and as good as concluded, between the courts of Ruſſia, Denmark, Sweden, Portugal, and this republic (to which they were invited by the empreſs of Ruſſia) to make it a common cauſe, and to form a ſyſtem for the protection of their commerce to every part of the world, and not ſuffer it to be interrupted by any nation whatever. She has already declared her deſign to the belligerent powers, and requeſted the concurrence of our ſtates; and though you know our motions are generally very ſlow, in this inſtance the province of Holland reſolved immediately not only to enter into the plan, but to confer with prince Gallitzin, the Ruſſian ambaſſador, on the beſt and moſt effectual meaſures to accelerate the negociation and to complete the plan. We believe that a Ruſſian ſquadron will, for that purpoſe, ſoon be in the Britiſh channel to act in conjunction with ours, as there is not a doubt of the other provinces following the example of that of Holland. The court of Great-Britain are in great jeopardy, and ſeem to act irreſolutely deſperate. About the middle of April laſt, when they found the Dutch would not at any rate grant them ſuccours, but on the contrary, were determined to aſſiſt in abridging their aſſumed ſovereignty of the ſeas, to cover their chagrine and diſappointment, publiſhed a declaration charging the republic with deſerting their alliance, and have ſuſpended, till further orders, all the particular privileges in commerce it has hitherto enjoyed; the very mention of privileges, which we never enjoyed but when they pleaſed, is affronting in the higheſt degree: generally ſpeaking, theſe would be called privileges with the ſame propriety as the Britiſh cruelties prac-

tised in America may be called tender mercies. Finding we were not very unealy in consequence of their threatenings, a great miniſterial houſe in London has written that by properly appealing, the condemnation of our veſſels, taken under count Byland's convoy, would be reverſed. A great patriotic character among us, whom you know, I believe to have been very inſtrumental in our preſent meaſures.—Thus we may truly ſay, "auſpice ——— tandem bona cauſa triumphat," though by the bye there have been great political ſtruggles here. The effects of this triumph muſt extend to America; for if after the open declaration of two great powers in its favour, the other maritime ones ſhould combine to preſerve a neutrality, and at the ſame time to protect and inſiſt upon a free trade, England muſt ſtop her mad career or ſink for ever. I have therefore ſtrong hopes that peace may at length be the iſſue of theſe proceedings; eſpecially if England could have its intolerable pride humbled by a blow at ſea.

"You were, when among us, a perſonal witneſs of the inclination of many wealthy individuals of this country to place part of their money in the American funds; that inclination is not altered;—and ſhould that deſired peace be brought about by proper management, almoſt any ſums might be procured, and at a lower rate than it would be poſſible in any other part of Europe. We hope to ſee ſpeedily ſome perſon properly authoriſed for the above purpoſe, as well as for the granting of vacant lands, as we already obſerve a ſpirit prevailing here which agrees well with that idea. Thus would America reap important advantages from the wealthy individuals of Holland being its creditors, and land proprietors, as intereſt would fix and encreaſe the attachment, and produce the ſame effects as the Engliſh ſtocks have done, but on much better ground.

"Before this reaches you the French fleet deſtined for America will be probably on your coaſt, I hope your army will be ready for co-operation; the troops on board will very conſiderably encreaſe the number.

We will perſevere in promoting the cauſe of America in Holland, and requeſt your continued correſpondence to enable us the better ſo to do."

PHILADELPHIA, *Aug.* 1.

Head quarters, Bergen county, July 26, 1780.

SIR,

HAVING received information that there were conſiderable numbers of cattle and horſes in Bergen neck, within reach of the enemy, and having reaſon to ſuſpect that they meant ſhortly to draw all ſupplies of that kind within their lines, I detached brigadier-general Wayne, on the 20th, with the firſt and ſecond Pennſylvania brigades, with four pieces of artillery attached to them, and colonel Moylan's regiment of dragoons, to bring them off. I had it alſo in contemplation, to attempt, at the ſame time, the deſtruction of a block houſe erected at Bull's ferry, which ſerved the purpoſes of covering the enemy's wood cutters, and giving ſecurity to a body of refugees, by whom it was garriſoned, and who committed depredations upon the well effected inhabitants for many miles round.

General Wayne having diſpoſed of his troops in ſuch a manner as to guard the different landing places on the Bergen ſhore, upon which the enemy might throw over troops from York Iſland to intercept his retreat, and having ſent down the cavalry to execute the buſineſs of driving off the ſtock, proceeded with the firſt, ſecond and tenth regiments and the artillery to the block houſe, which he found ſurrounded by an abattis and ſtockade. He for ſome time tried the effect of his field pieces upon it, but though the fire was kept up for an hour, they were found too light to penetrate the logs of which it was conſtructed. The troops, during this time, being galled by a conſtant fire from the loop holes of the houſe, and ſeeing no chance of making a breach with cannon——thoſe of the firſt and ſecond regiments, notwithſtanding the utmoſt efforts of the officers to reſtrain them, ruſhed through the abattis to the foot of the ſtockade, with a view of forcing an entrance, which was found impracticable. This act of intemperate valour was the cauſe of the loſs we ſuſtained, and which amounted in the whole to three officers wounded, 15 non commiſſioned and privates killed, and 46 non-commiſſioned and privates wounded. The wounded officers are lieutenants Hammond and Crawford of the firſt, and lieutenant Dehart of the ſecond, the laſt ſince dead. I cannot but mention his death with regret, as he was a young gentleman of amiable qualities, and who promiſed fair to be ſerviceable to his country.

The dragoons in the mean time drove off the ſtock which were found in the neck, the ſloops and wood boats in the dock near the block houſe were burnt and the few people on board them made priſoners.

I have been thus particular, leſt the account of this affair ſhould have reached Philadelphia much exaggerated, as is commmonly the caſe upon ſuch occaſions.

I have the honour to be,
With the greateſt reſpect,
S I R,
Your excellency's
Moſt obedient ſervant,
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

His excellency SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, eſquire.

Publiſhed by order of congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, ſecr.

ACCOUNT and pocket books, writing, wrapping, and bonnet paper, lampblack, waters, ſealing wax, and a variety of books and ſtationary too tedious to enumerate, or eaſh, may be had of M. K. Goddard, at the printing-office in Baltimore-town, in exchange for clean linen and cotton rags, coarſe or fine, old ſail-cloth, and junk.——A large quantity of thoſe articles are now much wanted, at the paper-mill, near Elk-Ridge Landing, where, as well as at the printing-office in Baltimore, the higheſt prices will be given.

If the mill above mentioned is ſupplied with ſuch rags as have been uſually thrown away, they will be immediately converted into good paper, and offered for ſale at the printing-offices in Baltimore, and Annapolis, at a much cheaper rate than any imported paper can poſſibly be ſold.

Clean linen and cotton rags are alſo taken in, and the higheſt prices given, by Frederick Green.

WILLIAM PRICHARD,
BOOKSELLER and STATIONER, in Market-ſtreet, Baltimore,

BEGS leave to inform the friends of literature and ſcience in Annapolis, that he is again returned to Baltimore, where he has opened a commodious book ſtore, and has for ſale books in various bindings, and in moſt modern languages; where gentlemen of the bar, the faculty, or the gown, may furniſh themſelves upon as reaſonable terms as the times will admit of. He hopes by an aſſiduous attention to the improvement of his collection, with ſuch additions as the unſettled ſtate of the times will permit, and by reaſonable profits, to prove himſelf not unworthy the favourable countenance of the public in general and his friends in particular, as he flatters himſelf his conduct in his line of buſineſs will not fail of giving ſatisfaction to thoſe who may honour him with any commands in either the bookſelling or ſtationary branch. Their moſt reſpectfully obedient humble ſervant,

WILLIAM PRICHARD.

N. B. Books given in exchange for books, or ready money for any gentleman's library.

Frederick county, Maryland.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber obtained a warrant out of the land-office in the year 1763, which warrant was executed, and a certificate returned to the land-office, by the name of Hill in the Middle, agreeable to the rule and practice of ſaid office, and all other requiſites complied with; but before the iſſuing of a patent, he was under the neceſſity of bringing an action of treſpaſs and ejectment, which action is now depending in the general court: Theſe are therefore to give public notice, that after this ſhall have been advertiſed eight weeks, he intends to apply to the general aſſembly for an act to paſs, to direct the regiſter of the land-office to iſſue a patent, or to enable him to proſecute the ſaid ſuit, in as good and ample a manner as if the ſaid patent had iſſued.

3w 4 JOHN TRAMMELL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to apply to the general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, to paſs a law for recording and enrolling a deed of bargain and ſale from John Starkey, lately deceaſed, to Joſhua Donoho, for conveying and aſſuring all that tract or parcel of land lying in Cæcil county, called Worth Little which ſaid deed has not been recorded and enrolled, agreeable to the laws of this ſtate.

w8 4 JONATHAN BOOTH.

July 11, 1780.

THE commiſſioners find it neceſſary, for the public ſervice, to give further notice that the honourable aſſembly, at their laſt ſeſſion, 1780, enacted a law, entitled "A ſupplement to the act for the aſſeſſment of property, the IVth ſection whereof is as follows, viz. *Be it enacted*, That the ſeveral collectors, at the time of ſettlement of their accounts with the commiſſioners of the tax for their county, ſhall account to the ſaid commiſſioners for the whole tax due by law in their counties reſpectively, and the ſaid collectors ſhall pay the treble tax to them collected, or which by law they ought to collect, to the treaſurer of his ſhore, at the time appointed by law for the payment of the public aſſeſſment, and in caſe of default they ſhall be anſwerable for and liable to pay an intereſt of 6 per cent on the ſaid ſums; *and every collector who hath collected the treble tax, and ſhall not pay the ſame into the treaſury, and every collector who by law ought to have collected the treble tax, ſhall be accountable for the treble tax due by law in his county to the commiſſioners for ſtating and ſettling the public accounts.*"—And, whereas the duty enjoin'd by law on the collectors hath in many inſtances been totally neglected, and in others only in part complied with, the ſeveral collectors will therefore be pleaſed to take notice of the neceſſity there is for making due returns and payments regularly for the future, and that a report of the proceedings on this law will be laid before the honourable aſſembly at their next meeting.

4 Signed per order
T. GASSAWAY, Clk.

Annapolis, July 27, 1780.

LOST, about the ninth inſtant,

A WATCH, the outſide caſe ſilver, the inſide pinchbeck, maker's name Jonathan (abridged) Beake. A reward of 10 pounds will be given to any perſon who will bring the watch to the ſubſcriber. If offered to ſale it is requeſted that it may be ſtopped.

3 A. GOLDER.

Annapolis, Auguſt 4, 1780.

WANTED, for a ſmall family in town, a middle aged NEGRO WOMAN, that has been brought up to houſe work, can cook and waſh well. They may hear of a purchaſer, by applying to the printer hereof.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of James Cooper, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe that have any claim againſt the ſaid eſtate are likewiſe requeſted to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted and paid by

w3 2 ELIZABETH COOPER, admr.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber near Annapolis, ſome time laſt May, a ſmall red COW, with a crop in the right ear, and an under bit in the left, but with no other viſible marks. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.

w3 2 PRISCILLA PINKNEY.

WHEREAS I made over a tract of land, lying in Little Choptank river, in Dorcheſter county, to William Steele, for which I received his bond, which he never diſcharged, and who ſince died inſolvent; I therefore do give this public notice, that I intend to petition the general aſſembly for an act to paſs, confirming my title to the ſaid tract of land.

w8 4 ROBERT WILSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY young country born MULATTO FELLOW, who has had the ſmall pox: or he would be exchanged for a likely boy, with a proper allowance for the difference. Enquire of the printer.

Charles county, April 17, 1780.

I HAVE in my cuſtody, committed as a runaway, a negro man who calls himſelf Dover, and ſays he belongs to Mr. James Lloyd on James river; he ſays he is about twenty-three years of age, he is a middle ſized fellow, remarkably black, and ſpeaks good Engliſh: had on, when delivered to me, a ſtriped country cloth jacket and breeches, country linen ſhirt, one pair white yarn hoſe, and one pair black coloured mixed yarn ditto, a pair of old ſhoes and an old country cotton cap. His maſter is deſired to pay charges and take him away.

10 BENJAMIN CAWOOD, ſheriff.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE in *Charles-Street.*